

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

PACIFIC COAST FEDERATION OF  
FISHERMEN'S ASSOCIATIONS, *et al.*,

Plaintiff,

v.

WILBUR ROSS, *et al.*,

Defendants.

No. 1:20-cv-00431-DAD-EPG

ORDER GRANTING MOTION TO STAY  
UNTIL SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

(Doc. No. 271)

THE CALIFORNIA NATURAL  
RESOURCES AGENCY, *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

v.

WILBUR ROSS, *et al.*,

Defendants.

No. 1:20-cv-00426-DAD-EPG

ORDER GRANTING MOTION TO STAY  
UNTIL SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

(Doc. No. 185)

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1 Plaintiffs<sup>1</sup> in the above-captioned actions bring closely related claims against the National  
 2 Marine Fisheries Service (“NMFS”), the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (“FWS”), the U.S.  
 3 Bureau of Reclamation (“Reclamation”), and various official representatives of those agencies  
 4 (collectively, “Federal Defendants”). (CNRA, Doc. No. 51; PCFFA, Doc. No. 52.) Both cases  
 5 involve challenges to the adoption by NMFS and FWS, respectively, of a pair of “biological  
 6 opinions” issued in 2019 pursuant to the Endangered Species Act (“ESA”), 16 U.S.C § 1531 *et*  
 7 *seq.* Those biological opinions address the impact of Reclamation’s updated plan for the long-  
 8 term operation of the Central Valley Project (“CVP”) and the State Water Project (“SWP”) (the  
 9 “Proposed Action”) on various ESA-listed species.

10 Before the court for decision are Federal Defendants’ identical motions to stay, filed in  
 11 both cases. From a practical perspective, the only deadlines that will be directly impacted by the  
 12 requested stays—which seek a pause in all litigation activity up to and through September 30,  
 13 2021—relate to pending motions brought by both sets of plaintiffs to expand the respective  
 14 administrative records. Although the administrative record motions were initially filed in  
 15 December 2020 (Doc. No. 224<sup>2</sup>), Federal Defendants have requested and obtained several  
 16 stipulated extensions of their deadlines for filing oppositions, the latest of which expired on July  
 17 19, 2021. (Doc. No. 270.) In lieu of filing oppositions, Federal Defendants filed these motions to  
 18 stay on July 14, 2021. (Doc. No. 271)

19 Federal Defendants’ request is governed by the standard set forth in *Landis v. North*  
 20 *American Co.*, 299 U.S. 248, 254 (1936). *See Elec. Frontier Found. v. Off. of Dir. of Nat. Intel.*,  
 21 No. C 08-01023 JSW, 2009 WL 773340, at \*1 (N.D. Cal. Mar. 23, 2009) (applying *Landis*  
 22 factors to a stay request premised upon need for review of changed policies promulgated by new  
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24 <sup>1</sup> Plaintiffs in *Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermen’s Associations v. Ross*, 1:20-cv-00431-  
 25 DAD-EPG (PCFFA), are a coalition of six environmental organizations led by PCFFA. Plaintiffs  
 26 in *California Natural Resources Agency v. Ross*, No. 1:20-cv-00426-DAD-EPG (CNRA), are the  
 27 People of the State of California, California’s Natural Resources Agency, and California’s  
 28 Environmental Protection Agency.

<sup>2</sup> Because many of the same documents were filed in both cases, unless otherwise noted, the  
 court will reference here only docket entries from PCFFA.

1 administration). In determining whether to grant a stay, courts in the Ninth Circuit weigh the  
2 “competing interests which will be affected by the granting or refusal to grant a stay,” including:

3 [1] the possible damage which may result from the granting of a  
4 stay, [2] the hardship or inequity which a party may suffer in being  
5 required to go forward, and [3] the orderly course of justice  
6 measured in terms of the simplifying or complicating of issues,  
7 proof, and questions of law which could be expected to result from  
8 a stay.

9 *Lockyer v Mirant*, 398 F.3d 1098, 1110 (9th Cir. 2005) (quoting *CMAX, Inc. v. Hall*, 300 F.2d  
10 265, 268 (9th Cir. 1962)).

11 Federal Defendants contend that the stay will allow several parallel administrative  
12 processes to proceed and that those processes may “bear significantly upon these cases.” (Doc.  
13 No. 272 at 9.) Among other things, Federal Defendants indicate that they have “committed” to  
14 reinitiate consultation under Section 7 of the ESA on the biological opinions challenged in these  
15 cases by October 1, 2021. (*Id.* at 10.) In addition, federal and state regulators presently are  
16 engaged in a process designed to “reconcile” the Proposed Action as evaluated in the challenged  
17 biological opinions with measures imposed by state regulators under the California Endangered  
18 Species Act (“CESA”) to protect CESA-listed species. (*Id.* at 9.) The primary reason offered by  
19 Federal Defendants in support of the requested stay is that it will conserve federal agency staff  
20 resources that are needed to deal with the ongoing drought emergency impacting CVP/SWP  
21 operations. (*Id.* at 11–12.)

22 Perhaps because relevant state agencies are engaged directly in the above-mentioned  
23 “reconciliation” process with Federal Defendants, the state agency plaintiff in *CNRA* does not  
24 object to the stay. (*CNRA*, Doc. No. 192.) The *PCFFA* plaintiffs, however, do object, arguing:  
25 (1) the proposed stay will harm their interests in having their claims resolved in a timely manner;  
26 (2) meanwhile, project operations, which remain subject to the challenged biological opinions, are  
27 continuing to harm the ESA-listed species of concern; and (3) Federal Defendants have not  
28 demonstrated a sufficient need for the stay. (Doc. No. 278.)

As to the first and second points raised by the *PCFFA* plaintiffs, the essence of their  
argument is not that the several weeks between now and September 30, 2021 will dramatically

1 impact the overall speed of this highly complicated lawsuit.<sup>3</sup> Rather, their core concern appears  
2 to be Federal Defendants’ seeming (at least from the *PCFFA* plaintiffs’ perspective)  
3 unwillingness to grapple with the process of establishing the kind of interim regulatory regime  
4 plaintiffs believe will be required should the planned ESA reconsultation actually be triggered on  
5 October 1. (*See id.* at 16.) The record indicates that in this critically dry year, many aspects of  
6 CVP/SWP operations are being governed by regulatory controls other than the challenged  
7 biological opinions. (*See* Doc. No. 272 at 7 (Federal Defendants indicating that state-imposed  
8 requirements under State Water Resources Control Board Decision-1641 are now “primarily  
9 driving CVP/SWP” operations).) Nonetheless, the *PCFFA* plaintiffs maintain that harm to the  
10 species of concern is ongoing and that at least some of that harm can be traced to the challenged  
11 biological opinions. (*See id.* at 19–23.) Whether and to what extent the challenged biological  
12 opinions are to blame for the current dire situation was the subject of extensive briefing and  
13 argument before this court last year and remains a central dispute in these lawsuits. It is simply  
14 unrealistic for the court to engage with these issues in earnest in a timeframe that is relevant to the  
15 pending motion to stay. The papers filed by the parties in connection with the motion to stay,  
16 including those filed by defendant intervenors, make this abundantly clear. (*See* Doc. Nos. 281,  
17 282.) Yet, the court shares the *PCFFA* plaintiffs’ concern that what really matters is not the  
18 current proposed stay but what happens next. Federal Defendants do appear to be (likely  
19 erroneously) assuming that merely re-initiating consultation will moot the remainder of the  
20 *PCFFA* lawsuit. There is arguably analogous, persuasive case authority that suggests otherwise.  
21 *NRDC v. Norton*, No. 1:05-cv-01207-OWW-LJO, 2007 WL 14283, at \*6 (E.D. Cal. Jan. 3, 2007)  
22 (declining to stay a challenge to earlier version of the biological opinions at issue in this case after  
23 the parties failed to reach an interim agreement as to how to operate the CVP and SWP while re-  
24 consultation took place).

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26 <sup>3</sup> The *PCFFA* plaintiffs also make the more direct argument that further delay in resolving the  
27 pending administrative record motions is impeding their and the public’s interest in having certain  
28 disputed documents unsealed. (Doc. No. 278 at 17.) However, why this unsealing is required on  
a particular timeline is not clear to the court.

1       The *PCFFA* plaintiffs also question Federal Defendants’ assertion that substantial agency  
2 staff resources (as opposed to Department of Justice attorney time) will be required for the  
3 Federal Defendants to finalize their opposition to the pending motion to supplement the  
4 administrative record in *PCFFA*. (Doc. No. 278 at 23–25.) Federal Defendants double down on  
5 their position in reply, claiming that the same staff who must review the “enormous number” of  
6 documents implicated by plaintiffs’ administrative record motions are also “absorbed in  
7 managing the system under extreme drought conditions while also attempting to complete the  
8 2019 biological opinion reconsideration and reconciliation process and reinitiate consultation.”  
9 (Doc. No. 280 at 4.) The *PCFFA* plaintiffs correctly point out that this assertion is at least in part  
10 inconsistent with Federal Defendants’ prior representations that they already have been working  
11 on evaluating the “issues presented and specific documents identified” in the administrative  
12 record motions. (*See* Doc. 272 at 4.) Moreover, it is well established that simply being required  
13 to defend a case is not generally considered a hardship warranting the granting of a stay. *See Ctr.*  
14 *For Biological Diversity v. Ross*, 419 F. Supp. 3d 16, 22 (D.D.C. 2019) (rejecting the argument  
15 that a lawsuit will divert substantial agency resources). It seems likely that the reality lies  
16 somewhere in between the parties’ dueling representations on this point. The court has no doubt  
17 that agency staff will need to be involved in responding to the pending motion, but just how much  
18 of a burden that task will be vis-à-vis staff’s other duties remains unclear.

19       The court finds the *PCFFA* plaintiffs’ position persuasive in many respects. Federal  
20 Defendants’ showing of harm in the absence of a stay is weak, and the extent to which the  
21 proposed stay will end up conserving party or judicial resources remains unclear. Moreover, the  
22 *PCFFA* plaintiffs are legitimately concerned that the present situation on the ground is dire for at  
23 least some of the species of concern in this lawsuit. The court is equally concerned that, at least  
24 insofar as the briefing on the motion to stay reveals what is actually happening on the ground,  
25 Federal Defendants have not yet fully engaged in the serious task of determining how the projects  
26 will be operated during any interim period if ESA-consultation is re-initiated. It is unclear from  
27 the present record whether all parties are grappling with these issues with the kind of urgency  
28 they appear to warrant.

1 All that having been said, September 30 is fast-approaching, and the court believes that  
2 the requested stay is likely to be at least somewhat beneficial for judicial and party efficiency.  
3 The court also concludes that the proposed stay will have little practical impact on the overall  
4 pace of this litigation. For all those reasons, the motions to stay both *CNRA* and *PCFFA* through  
5 September 30, 2021 are GRANTED. The parties shall file a joint status report on or before  
6 October 1, 2021, outlining their respective positions as to how these cases should proceed  
7 thereafter. Federal Defendants are put on notice that the court will expect a great deal more  
8 introspection in connection with future filings regarding the continued course of these actions.  
9 The court stands ready to dedicate its extremely scarce time and resources to these cases. All  
10 parties should be prepared to do the same.

11 IT IS SO ORDERED.

12 Dated: August 19, 2021

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15 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE  
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